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As sometimes happens with those who have come to us "bringing gifts in their hands," Jacobi was, in helpful, unlifting citizenship, an inspiring example. He once said to me, very simply: "I am a Hebrew by race, but not clannish, not a sectarian." His adaptation to environment was, as in Osler's case, that of a colonial or continental American. In actuality, he belonged to the nobler ante-bellum generation which produced the "Lees, Lincolns, Shermans and Grants." The fact was written in his face. He had nothing either of the *vieux bonze* or of the smart, metallic, business manner of the *arriviste*. His civic courage was of the highest order. Not even the offer of Henoch's chair in Berlin could induce him to give up the ideals of his fiery youth, or to desert the country of his adoption, a sign that real character does not change: *Genio y figura, hasta la muerte*. One was frequently impressed with his facial likeness to the novelist Turgenieff, who, in a less personal and forthright way, was also a protagonist of civil and personal liberty, and in whom there was the same elusive irony and spontaneity of thought. One recalls the immortal words pronounced by Renan in the Gare du Nord over the bier of the great Russian, once defined as "the best that human nature is capable of":

Il fût d'une race par sa manière de sentir et de peindre; il appartenait à l'humanité tout entière par une haute philosophie, envisageant d'un œil ferme les conditions de l'existence humaine et cherchant sans parti pris à savoir la réalité. Cette philosophie aboutissait chez lui à la douceur, à la joie de vivre, à la pitié, chez les créatures, pour les victimes surtout. Cette pauvre humanité, souvent aveugle assurément, mais si souvent aussi trahie par ses chefs, il l'aimait ardemment. Il applaudissait à son effort spontané vers le bien et le vrai. . . . La politique de fer qui raille ceux que souffrent n'était pas la sienne. Aucune déception ne l'arrêtait. Comme l'univers, il eût recommencé mille fois l'œuvre manquée; il savait que la justice peut attendre.²

As a soldier of the common good, as one to whom thousands of mothers and children in his city owe so much, it needs but the slightest

² E. Renan, "Adieu à Tourguénieff," October 1, 1883.

alteration of the poet's lines to define what Jacobi stood for:

Duty divine and Thought with eyes of fire,
Still following Righteousness with deep desire
Shone sole and stern before him and above
Sure stars and sole to steer by; but more sweet
Shone lower the loveliest lamp for earthly feet—
The light of little children, and their love.

F. H. GARRISON

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS EXHIBITION¹

THE second British Scientific Products Exhibition promoted by the British Science Guild was opened at the Central Hall, Westminster, on July 3, and it will remain accessible to the public until August 5. It will be remembered that the first exhibition was held in King's College last August, but owing to the arrangements of the college, due to demobilization, it was found impossible to hold the present exhibition there. Last year's exhibition was afterwards transferred to Manchester, and it proved eminently successful in carrying into the provinces a knowledge of the recent achievements of British science and industry.

This year's exhibition was declared opened by the Marquess of Crewe in the presence of a representative company of scientific and technical workers. In his opening address Lord Sydenham, who occupied the chair, referred at some length to the important part played by British science and industry in the victory which has so recently crowned the Allied efforts. We proved ourselves superior to the enemy in every technical art, and but for the splendid cooperation of the leaders of science and industry our Army would have fought in vain.

In declaring the exhibition opened the Marquess of Crewe emphasized the difference between the present exhibition and the one held at King's College last year. The latter took place at a time when the result of the war was

¹ From *Nature*.

still doubtful, although the tide of battle was flowing strongly in our favor. Necessarily, therefore, it gave precedence to industries engaged primarily in the service of war. The present exhibition, on the other hand, is meant to show the triumphs of British industry in the arts of peace, and to bring home to the general public the importance of the relationship between science and industry, and also between education and research.

In this connection Lord Crewe dwelt on the desirability of introducing definite industrial courses for university students in technology, such courses to be taken in vacations at suitable works connected with the particular study the student is undertaking. Such an arrangement has worked with great success in the United States. The institution of industrial fellowships for post-graduate students attached to one or other of the universities would also have an important influence in keeping industries in touch with modern scientific developments, and, in addition, provide the country with highly trained technologists. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is endeavoring to do something on these lines by urging the establishment of industrial manufacturing associations which will carry on research in some particular technical branch.

The exhibits themselves are almost bewildering in their comprehensiveness. Practically every phase of British industry is represented, the various exhibits being divided into the following eleven sections: Mechanical Science, Physics, Textiles, Electrical Appliances, Medicine and Surgery, Paper and Illustration, Agriculture, Chemistry, Aircraft, Fuels and Metallurgy.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

THE "Dogs' Protection" Bill, which was introduced by Sir Frederick Banbury and was greatly altered on report at the instance of the government, came up for third reading in the House of Commons on June 27. The third reading was formally proposed by Sir F. Banbury.

According to the report in the *British Med-*

ical Journal Sir Watson Cheyne asked the House to say that it declined to proceed further with the measure, which would impose an unnecessary and vexatious obstacle to medical research. While recognizing the value of the amendment carried by the government as an alternative to the bill itself, he held that it introduced a very great obstacle to research. The task of getting the additional certificate which was required as the bill now stood ought not to be imposed. Another reason why he objected to the bill was that it involved a very grave censure upon a large body of honorable men and on a great profession; for this censure there was no justification. The bill in its present form implied that cruelty was being practised, and that the medical profession delighted in torture and could not be trusted to deal with animals. At one time he had certificates and licenses, and later he became one of those responsible for signing certificates. At the time that he sought licenses he found it difficult to get the second signature, and when the certificates were obtained they had to be taken to the Home Office, and used to lie there for some considerable time before they were gone through. Under the bill it was proposed to have further restrictions and another certificate, which was to be got in order to show that no other animal was possible for the experiment except a dog. It would be necessary not only to persuade the informed people but also the Home Secretary, who perhaps knew little about this particular department of science, that the experiment was necessary. Thus a very great difficulty would be added to many existing difficulties, and delay would be caused. In maintaining that the fresh restrictions were unnecessary, Sir Watson urged that those in responsible positions as to these matters lived up to their responsibility. He had known the danger of delay, and had tried to make the decision the same day; but he had more than once refused certificates, either that he thought the research was not a good one, or because he thought the man seeking to undertake it had not had sufficient preliminary education for such important work. The suggestion of